

Application No.: 10/621,892

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**Amendments to Specification**

Please amend the specification as follows:

Page 2, lines 7-15:

Polyether ester elastomer comprising polytrimethylene ether ester soft segment and tetramethylene and trimethylene ester hard segments are described in U.S. Patent No. US 6,562,457 B1 and U.S. Published Patent Application No. 2003/120026 A1, both of which are incorporated herein by reference. Polytrimethylene ether ester amides are described in U.S. Patent No. 6,590,065 B1, which is incorporated herein by reference. Polyurethanes and polyurethane ureas are described in U.S. Patent Application No. 10/215,575, filed August 9, 2002 (Attorney Docket No. CH-2833) (published as US 2004-0030060 A1), which is incorporated herein by reference.

Page 5, lines 23-32:

In a further aspect, a polyurethane or polyurethane urea (thermoplastic elastomer) comprises poly(trimethylene-ethylene ether) as a soft segment. Preferably, the hard segment comprises polyurethane or polyurethane urea. The polyurethane/polyurethane urea preferably comprises less than 90 weight %, more preferably less than about 70 weight %, or less than about 50 weight % soft segment. Additional details regarding the polyurethane/polyurethane urea hard segment are described in pending U.S. application No. 10/215,575, filed August 9, 2002 (Attorney Docket No. CH-2833) (published as US 2004-0030060 A1), which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

Page 12, lines 7-24:

The poly(trimethylene-ethylene ether) glycols can be used in the same manner as polytrimethylene ether glycols, as well as in other applications where these polyether glycols can be tailored to perform. For example, they are useful, as a base polymer in synthetic lubricants such as hydraulic fluids, cutting oils, and motor oils to provide low friction/traction. They are also useful as surfactants, spin-finishes, in water-borne coatings, and in making thermoplastic elastomers. They can be used in

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injection molding, blow molding, extrusion and compression molding, and reactive extrusion in the manufacture of coatings, laminates and adhesives, in the manufacture of packaging and industrial films, in the manufacture of other melt processable products, in the manufacture of foams and cast elastomers, and in the manufacture of fibers and fabrics. Examples of thermoplastic elastomers include poly(trimethylene-ethylene ether) ester elastomers, poly(trimethylene-ethylene ether) amides, and polyurethane or polyurethane urea elastomers such as described in the above-referenced U.S. Patent No. 6,562,457 B1, U.S. Published Patent Application 2003/120026 A1, U.S. Patent No. 6,590,065 B1 and U.S. Patent Application 10/215,575 (Attorney Docket No. CH-2833) (published as US 2004-0030060 A1).

Page 16, lines 17-26:

Polyurethanes and polyurethane ureas such as those described in U.S. Patent Application No. 10/215,575, filed August 9, 2002 (Attorney Docket No. CH-2833) (published as US 2004-0030060 A1), which is incorporated herein by reference, can be prepared with the poly(trimethylene-ethylene ether) glycols of the invention as soft segments therein. Melt processable, and solution processable polyurethanes and polyurethane ureas can be made from poly(trimethylene-ethylene ether) glycol soft segment. These polyurethanes and polyurethane ureas can be used as described therein. Poly(trimethylene-ethylene ether) based polyurethane ureas can be used to make fibers by melt-spinning and other techniques.